Guatemala, alt. 2,300 feet, *W. A. Kellerman*, Feb. 11, 1906, *no. 5890;* Jan. 16, 1907, *no. 6073*. Has leaves less glaucous than the type, also more flowers to a bract. The flowers, which were wanting in the type, are lemon-yellow.

B. crassa (Griggs). Near Izabol, Guatemala, alt. circ. 750 feet, *W. A. Kellerman*, Feb. 23, 1907. Previously reported up to 3,000 feet.

B. elongata (Griggs). Monkey Hill, Panama, *Cowell, no. 17*. Previously known from Guatemala alone.

B. humilis (Jacq.). Santa Marta, Colombia, *H. H. Smith, no. 2551*, with the field note "Erect, 6–7 feet. Local on damp hillsides, generally in second growth or open forest 1,500–4,000 feet. Flowers, June–Sept. Specimen is from Don Amo. 2,000 feet. Flower greenish, bract red, edge above and apex green." This specimen has the typical short round leaves of *B. humilis* together with the brightly colored inflorescence just as figured by Jacquin.

B. pendula (Wawra). Volcano Santa Maria, Guatemala, alt. 4,500 feet, *W. A. Kellerman*, Jan. 19, 1907, *no. 6076*. Previously reported only from Brazil. These plants are close to the type except in size; instead of being 3 m. they are nearly 7 m. tall.

B. rostrata (Ruiz & Pavon). Bolivia, *Miguel Bang, no. 2568*. Typical.

B. spissa (Griggs). Huatusco, Mexico, alt. circ. 6,000 feet, *Fred. Mueller*, 1853, *no. 401*. This station is very far north and at a great altitude for a tropical plant.

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THE GENUS SHORTIA

By Homer Doliver House

The story of the elusive *Shortia galacifolia* of the southern Appalachian mountains is one of the most interesting chapters in American botanical history. The plant was discovered by Michaux more than a hundred years ago, but in fruit only, and remained unknown to other botanists until detected by Asa Gray in the Michaux herbarium in Paris in 1839. Upon his return to

America Dr. Gray made a journey through the mountains of North Carolina, but did not succeed in rediscovering the plant, in spite of which, however, he described and named it after Dr. Short, in 1842. It was not until 1879 that it was rediscovered, and in the meantime not a few botanists had searched for it in vain. The rediscovery was made by M. E. Hyams, in McDowell County, North Carolina, but this station was soon exterminated. In 1886, Professor C. S. Sargent and Mr. F. E. Boynton discovered a new station for the plant on the headwaters of the Keowee River, and in the spring of 1887 Mr. T. G. Harbison, after a careful exploration of the region, found it in great abundance in several localities in the Jocassee Valley and especially along the Whitewater and Toxaway creeks in South Carolina. In spite of its abundance in localities, its distribution is extremely limited, and its ornamental value, which has made it one of the important plants of American horticulture, might easily lead to its extermination. As the plant is now common in nurseries and can be obtained cheaply, it is probably not in immediate danger.

The name of the plant, fittingly commemorative of the name and botanical work of Dr. Short, unfortunately cannot be maintained, as there exists a previously named genus *Shortia*, published by Rafinesque, in an obscure publication, Autikon Botanicon, of 1840. Rafinesque bases his genus *Shortia* upon *Arabis dentata*.

Mr. W. L. Sherwood, of New York, has about 12,000 plants of *Shortia galacifolia* growing upon his place at Highlands, North Carolina, where Mr. Harbison is horticulturist. Mr. Sherwood's unique and valuable library of botanical works has been of considerable help to the writer upon many occasions, and in renaming the genus it seems fitting to dedicate it to him.

In addition to the present species, there exist three other members of the genus in China and Japan.

Sherwoodia nom. nov.

Shortia Torr. & Gray, in Am. Journ. Sci. I. **42**: 48. 1842. — II. **45**: 402. 1868. Proc. Am. Acad. **8**: 246. Syn. Fl. N. Am. **2**: 53. 1878.

Not *Shortia* Raf. Autikon Botanikon 16. 1840.

Sherwoodia galacifolia (Torr. & Gray) nom. nov.

Shortia galacifolia Torr. & Gray, in Am. Journ. Sci. I. **42**: 48. 1842.

The story of this species is given by C. S. Sargent, together with an illustration, in *Garden & Forest* for December, 1888; by Geo. Vasey in the First Report of the Secretary of Agriculture, 387, *pl. 11.* 1889; and by Alice Lounsberry in Southern Wild Flowers and Trees. 1901.

Sherwoodia uniflora (Maxim.) nom. nov.

Schizocodon uniflorus Maxim. Bull. Acad. Petersb. **12**: 71. 1868.
Shortia uniflora Maxim. l. c. **16**: 225. 1871. W. Wats. in Bot. Mag. *pl. 8166.* 1907.

Native of Japan. Duplicate types, collected by *Maximowicz* in prov. Senano and Nambu, Nippon, are in the Columbia University Herbarium.

Sherwoodia rotundifolia (Maxim.) nom. nov.

Schizocodon rotundifolius Maxim. l. c. **22**: 497. 1888.
Shortia rotundifolia Makino, in Tokyo Bot. Mag. **9**: 103. 1895.

Yayeyama Islands, Japan.

Sherwoodia sinensis (Hemsley) nom. nov.

Shortia sinensis Hemsley, in Hook. Ic. Pl. *pl. 2624.* 1899.

Menytze, Yunnan, China, *Henry 11490.* Duplicate type in the herbarium of the New York Botanical Garden.

New York Botanical Garden.

CRATAEGUS IN NEW MEXICO

By W. W. Eggleston

This group is scarce in this region, being found only in the mountains at high altitudes. The herbarium of the New Mexico Agricultural College contains *Crataegus rivularis* Nutt. and *Crataegus erythropoda* Ashe (*C. Cerronis* Nelson) from central New Mexico, which extends their range much farther south than previously reported. The surprising thing to me was a species of